

VOICE OF FREEDOM.

VOL. VII.

"THE INVIOABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY OF PUBLIC LIBERTY."

NO. 25.

J. HOLCOMB, Editor & Publisher.

BRANDON, Thursday, December 11, 1845.

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VOICE OF FREEDOM.

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TERMS.

One Dollar and twenty-five cents Cash and strictly in advance.

One Dollar and fifty cents within four months. One Dollar and seventy-five cents after four months and within the year from the commencement of subscription.

Such pay as Messrs. Waltons of Montpelier, or Solomon Parker of Middlebury will take in payment for paper, and give their receipts, will be received. Also, most kinds of produce at cash value paid to the subscriber.

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P. S. V. B. Palmer is authorized to procure advertisements for the Voice of Freedom and forward the pay.

Notice to Post Masters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 3, 1845.

Notice to Publishers of Editors, that subscribers do not take their papers from the office as official business, and may be franked by the Deputy Post Masters.—Sending the same, being made by law, a part of their duty. W. N. MILLER, 2d Asst. P. M. General.

Several Deputy Post Masters have notified subscribers of this paper at my expense. Some subscribers have returned copies of the Voice, without telling from what town, or paying the amount due for the paper. Subscribers are hereby notified that when they wish me to discontinue sending them the Voice of Freedom, they must see that the notice comes as above, free of expense to me; also that if arrangements for the paper are not paid, it will be optional with me whether to discontinue or not until the amount due is paid. J. HOLCOMB.

October 18, 1845.

VOICE OF FREEDOM.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1845.

From the Cleveland Herald.

C. H. CLAY.

Where stands the hero's deathless name,
High on the pedestal arch of fame,
In characters of living flame,
Well place thy name, immortal Clay!
And though a wild and ruthless band
May strive with infamy to brand
And drive thee from thy native land—
They shall not tear that name away.

Henceforth, a watchword it shall be,
O'er mountain glen and rolling sea;
Till slavery's victims all are free,
And when thy foes have spent their wrath
With burning shame, they're doomed to find
That lawless force can never bind
The mighty energies of mind—
Not turn it from its glorious path.

As onward rolls the car of time,
Thy name shall sweep o'er every clime,
Immortal, glorious and sublime—
The battle-cry of Liberty!
And where bold freedom strikes the blow,
That lays the haughty tyrant low,
Their souls with patriot fire shall glow—
While memory recurs to thee!

DEFINITION OF SLAVERY.

The Nature and Character of Human Slavery are thus lucidly set forth by Dr. Whewell in his "Elements of Morality": "Slavery is contrary to the Fundamental Principles of Morality. It neglects the great primary distinction of Persons and Things; converting a Person into a Thing, an object merely passive, without any recognized attributes of Human Nature. A slave is, in the eye of the State which stamps him with that character, not acknowledged as a man. His pleasures and pains, his wishes and desires, his needs and springs of action, his thoughts and feelings, are of no value whatever in the eye of the community. He is reduced to the level of the brute. Even his crimes, as we have said, are not acknowledged as Wrongs, lest it should be supposed that, as he may do a Wrong, he may suffer one. And as there are for him no Wrongs, because there are no rights, so there is for him nothing morally right; that is, as we have seen, nothing conformable to the Supreme Rule of Human Nature; for the Supreme Rule of his condition is the will of his master. He is thus divested of his moral nature, which is contrary to the great Principle we have already laid down, that all men are moral beings—a Principle which, we have seen, is one of the universal Truths of Morality, whether it be taken as a principle of Justice, or of Humanity. It is a Principle of Justice, depending upon the participation of all in a common Humanity; it is a Principle of Humanity as authoritative and cogent as the fundamental Idea of Justice.

There is one defence of negro slavery, which represents the negro as a being inferior to the white man in his faculties.—He is asserted to approach in his nature to the inferior animals; and hence it is inferred that he may be possessed as a

thing, like the animals. But this defence is manifestly quite baseless. The same faculties of mind have appeared in the negro, as in the white, so far as the condition of the negro nation and negro classes has afforded opportunities for their development. The negroes do not appear to be duller, ruder or coarser, in mind or habits, than many savage white nations; or than nations, no highly cultivated, were, in their early condition.—The negro has a moral nature, and is therefore included in the consequences which follow from the Principle, that all men have a common nature. The negro has the same affections and springs of action as we ourselves. He loves his wife, his children, his home, and any security and stability which is granted him. He can buy and sell, promise and perform.—He has, as much as any race of men, moral sentiments. He can admire and love what is good; he can condemn and hate what is bad. He has the Sentiment of Rights and Wrongs also. Though the Law allows him no Rights, he can feel bitterly the monstrous Wrong of the Law. His Reason is the Universal Reason of men. He understands the general and abstract Forms in which Language presents the objects and rules, with which Reason deals. He recognizes, as we do, a Supreme Rule of Human action and Human being; for, like us, he can direct his thoughts and acts to what is absolutely right. In short, there is no phrase which can be used, describing the moral and rational nature of man, which may not be used of the negro, as of the white. The assertion that there is, between the white and the black race, any difference on which one can found a Right to make slaves of the other, is utterly false.

Again, in States where negro Slaves are numerous, to teach them to write or read is forbidden by Law, under the severest penalties. Such Laws suppose the capacity of negroes for intellectual culture; and are an implicit confession that it is necessary to degrade their minds, in order to keep their bodies in slavery. When such practices and such Laws prevail, to defend negro slavery by asserting the inferiority of the negro race, can hardly be free from the guilt of wilful blindness of conscience, persisted in, in order to uphold conscious wrong.

The moralist, then, must pronounce slavery to be utterly inconsistent with Humanity; and with Principles, which, derived from the universal nature of man, may be deemed fundamental Principles of Justice. Slavery is utterly abhorrent to the essence of Morality, and cannot be looked upon as a tolerable condition of Society, nor acquiesced in as what may allowably be. Wherever Slavery exists, its Abolition must be one of the great objects of every good man.

It is well known that there is an agrarian party in New York entitled the "National Reformers," the members of which go upon the principle of voting to each of themselves "a farm."—*Lon. Jour.*

There is also a party in the South, the members of which go upon the principle of voting to each of themselves, the men to work their farms. Which is the most dangerous?—*Cin. Herald.*

HAYTI. Mr Hogan, who recently returned from a secret expedition to Hayti, to which he was ordered under the administration of Mr Calhoun, has presented, it is said, a long and elaborate report on the condition of the black Government of Hayti, which will accompany the President's Message to Congress. The substance of this report consists of an historical sketch, extending many years back, of the progress of the negro race in Hayti, and their utter incapacity for self-government. It is also said that a project is on foot amongst the Spanish population of that Island, or the white inhabitants, for the purpose of reducing the blacks to obedience, and that some proposition for aid has been made to the United States government. The document will be a very curious one, and will be looked for with interest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GOOD LOOKING.

A book, recently published, contains a specific for making homely girls look handsome, and handsome girls look handsomer. We quote a portion for the benefit of all our lady readers, young and old. "Handsome is that handsome does—hold up your heads, girls!" was the language of Primrose in the play, when addressing her daughters. The worthy matron was right. Would that all my female readers, who are sorrowing foolishly because they are not in all respects like Dubouche's Eve, or that statue of the Venus, "which enchants the world," could be persuaded to listen to her. What is good looking, as Horace Smith remarks, but looking good; be womanly, be gentle—generous in your sympathies, heedful of the well-being of all around you, and my word for it, you will not lack kind words of admiration. Loving and pleasant associations will gather about you. Never mind the ugly reflection which your glass may give you. That mirror has no heart. But quite another picture is yours on the retina of human sympathy. There the beauty of holiness, of purity, of that inward grace "which passeth show," rests over it, softening and mellowing its features, just as the full, calm moonlight melts those of a rough landscape into harmonious loveliness. "Hold up your heads, girls!" I repeat after Primrose. Why

should you not? Every mother's daughter of you can be beautiful. You can envelope yourselves in an atmosphere of moral and intellectual beauty, through which your otherwise plain faces will look forth like those of angels. Beautiful to Ledyard, stiffening in the cold of a northern winter seemed the diminutive, smoke-stained women of Lapland, who wrapped him in their furs, and ministered to his necessities with kindness and gentle words of compassion. Lovely to the home sick heart of Park seemed the dark maids of Segoe, as they sung their low and simple song of welcome beside his bed, and sought to comfort the white stranger, who had "no mother to bring him milk, no wife to grind him corn." O! talk as we may, of beauty as a thing to be chiselled from marble, or wrought out on canvas, speculate as we may upon colors and outlines, what is it but an intellectual abstraction, after all! The heart feels a beauty of another kind; looking through the outward environment, it discovers a deeper and more real loveliness.

NEWSPAPERS AT HOME.—Sir John Herschell says, of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man, after a day's toil or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an entertaining newspaper. It relieves his home of its dullness or sameness, which in nine cases out of ten, is what drives him to the ale house, to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him into a gay and livelier, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment fully as much as if he was ever so drunk; and the great advantage of finding himself the next day with his money in his pocket, or at least, laid out in real necessities and comforts for himself and his family, without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him in his next day's work, and if the paper he has been reading, be any thing above the very idlest and highest, gives him something to think of besides the mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward with pleasure to return to.

DISCOVERIES IN POMPEII.—A letter from Naples of the 9th ult., and published in a Paris paper, states that a few days before the date, the Scientific Congress, now assembled at Naples, led by their President, M. St. Angelo, repaired to Pompeii, where, in the presence of the society, investigations were instituted under the direction of M. Carlo Bonnet, Chief Conservator of the Antiquities of the Kingdom. The operations were crowned with success. In a street in the vicinity of the Augustan temple they discovered two shops, fitted with different kitchen utensils made of iron and bronze, which were in all probability exposed there for sale.—Opposite these shops they discovered a magazine, containing blocks of native and African marble, and five statues of white marble of different sizes, including that of a lawn, and another representing the skeleton of a woman enveloped in flowing drapery. In this last statue the learned archaeologists present recognized the Goddess of Envy. At one of the extremities of the Street of Fortune they cleared their way to a house which contained on the ground floor a large saloon, filled with various articles of office furniture, in one of which were found some silver coins of the reigns of Vespasian and Golba, and several marble weights. All the heights surrounding Pompeii and several of the streets and squares of that city were crowded with people, so that it seemed for a moment as if the ancient Roman city had recovered its inhabitants, its life, and its activity.

Thirty railway speculators have taken "French leave" of their bankers in Vienna; the consequence is a fall in shares and a curtailment in credit.

The Origin of the Prairie.

In lately passing through the prairie we were at some pains in searching for geological facts by which to account for the formation of these vast level plains and their destination of timber. The result has satisfied us that they were once covered with water, either as the bottoms of lakes, running streams, or in the same manner as the everglades of Florida. The upper stratum is loose sand or dark loam, such as forms the bottom of lakes and rivers or contiguous marshes; the next is sand, clay, and pebbles of large size, bearing evidence of having been rolled about by the action of water, and deposited in their present position by the same agency. Large numbers of fossil shells, of fresh water formation, are in every direction and stratum. Besides these, large erratic blocks of granite, sometimes many feet in circumference and many tons in weight, scattered over all the prairies, and on the southern shores of the lakes, wherever the superficial sand and gravel have been removed from the rocky strata, straight parallel furrows appear ploughed in their smooth surface, running in general southerly, and always preserving their parallelism. The only rational mode of accounting for the appearance of these transported fragments, as no formations of a similar nature exist south of the great lakes, appears to us to be through the agency of water and ice. During the submergence of these vast fields, when the lakes must have disengaged themselves through the Gulf of Mexico, these huge boulders were caught up by the ice, firmly imbedded in it, and driven off by

the northern blasts or stream into a more southern climate, and when the ice melted in spring they were deposited where they are now found. This is to us the only means of accounting for their appearance, as well as parallel furrows in the rocks on the southern shores of the lakes. By what agency this state of affairs was changed, whether by the upheaving of the prairies from the action of internal fires, or their gradual filling up by the annual deposition of the loose detritus washed down by the stream or deposited from the melting ice, it is useless to speculate. But as the whole of the alluvial lands of the valley of the Mississippi are of comparatively recent formation, it is not improbable that the waters of the great lakes washed the bases of the hills on both sides of the Mississippi, and that the whole intervening space, now so fertile and fruitful, was then a dark rolling stream of liquid mud. To us it appears that the whole west is the richest field for the geologist in the world, and none more so than those portions of the country lying between the Lakes and the Ohio.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT. The Hon. the Assistant Judges of the Franklin County Court met at the County Clerk's office, agreeably to law, on Thursday, the 25th ult., and made choice of the REV. WORTHINGTON SMITH, D. D. of St. Albans, for County Superintendent of Common Schools for the year ensuing.—*St. Albans Mess.*

A CONNECTICUT VALLEY FARMER.—J. W. Colburn, of Springfield, Vt., has this season harvested from seven acres of land on the Connecticut River interval, ten hundred and ninety-six bushels of sound corn in the ear. Allowing one half for the cob, making five hundred and forty-eight bushels of shelled corn—and seventy-eight bushels nine quarts to the acre. This is the way the farmers on the Vermont side of the Connecticut "turn out the stuff."

LIME THE MEDICINE FOR POTATOES.—Two fields of potatoes, side by side, in this village—one dressed with tan yard manure in which was considerable lime, received no blight nor rot. In the other field with common barn yard manure, the tops were early blighted and a considerable portion of the potatoes rotted.—*Brunswick (Me.) Pioneer.*

MARRIAGE NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. The following most extraordinary marriage notice we copy from the Baltimore "Covenant," an organ of the Old Fellows. Taliaferro P. Shaffner must be a tremendous man to maintain his perpendicularity under such a superincumbent mass of official dignities:

Married—In Worcester, Massachusetts, on Thursday, October 9th, Tal. P. Shaffner, Esq. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of Louisville, Ky. Past Grand H. Priest and Grand Patriarch of that State, a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States from the Grand Encampment of Kentucky, Junior Editor of the "Covenant," at Baltimore, Ex-Editor of the "Free Mason," of Louisville, Corresponding and Recording Secretary and Librarian of the Kentucky Historical Society, Recording Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Captain of the 1st Company 132d Regiment, 29th Brigade of Kentucky Militia, &c. to Miss Nancy R. Pratt, of the former place.

Papers throughout the Union, including Texas, Oregon, and California, please copy.—*Bos. Bee.*

FIRE IN WEYBRIDGE.—The arch bridge at Quaker Village in Weybridge and the Woolen Factory adjoining were entirely consumed on Wednesday night last. The fire originated in the Factory and communicated with the bridge. The loss must be some \$2500, as the bridge was new, and cost \$1000 or more.—*Vt. Observer.*

A gentleman from New Bedford assures the editor of the Boston Journal that one ship belonging to that place had made four successive and successful cruises after whales within eight years, and had brought home upwards of thirteen thousand barrels of oil.

The crew consisted of thirty men, and during that period no spirits of any kind had been allowed on board as a beverage on any occasion, nor had any man died of disease, or been seriously sick, or met with any accident.

NEW INVENTION. Church bells can now be made of steel, as has been proved by an ingenious American mechanic in Ohio, from a suggestion in an English newspaper. A bell, weighing fifty pounds, made of steel, will cost only about \$30, and can be heard two miles or more. The advantages of this invention are said to be two fold—first, it is so cheap that every church may have a bell of a clear, brilliant and musical tone. Second, it is so light, and being stationary, that even a slight belfry will sustain it. This newly invented bell is rung by a crank, and any boy can do it as well as a regular parish bell-ringer. For about \$200, a chime of seven bells can now be had.

POLLY BODINE. The Court has decided to suspend further operations in this trial, and a motion will be made for a change of venue.

THE "ARMY OF OBSERVATION."—The following paragraph from the New York Express of Tuesday morning gives us the first intimation that the military forces of the United States at Corpus Christi have been ordered to move westward of that position; a movement so little required under present circumstances that, we should think, as it must have been directed before the recent pacific advances from Mexico, it will of course have been countermanded in time to prevent its being carried into execution.—*Nat. Intel.*

We understand that the troops now stationed at Corpus Christi, under the command of General Taylor, have been ordered to march over the prairie country towards the Rio Grande, for Brassos, St. Jago, and other places. While at Corpus Christi they have been obliged to hire three schooners as store-ships for their provisions, and have actually carried old houses from Live Oak Point, a distance of ninety miles, to be used as a covering for their stores and ammunition. What they will have to cover and protect these things with when they leave the coast, without the schooners, probably Mr. Marcy can tell. Their course is through a prairie country, where there is no timber to make planks, and no saw-mills if there were any timber. They will have streams to pass for which they have no means provided. Their provisions, as in the Florida war, will be destroyed by the climate and the rains. Their firearms will be entirely ruined by the exposure to the saline atmosphere for want of covers. In short, another system of profligate expenditure, similar to that of Florida, may be expected. A thousand dollars a day has already been paid for the use of a steamboat, and we no doubt shall soon hear, by the vouchers on file, of a hundred dollars a cord being paid for wood, and other things in proportion, as in the case alluded to."

VALUABLE PEARL.—A citizen of Nashville trading with an orphan boy for a mess of fish, a few days ago, the young angler in making change drew from his pocket a large pearl. Having found it and others in muscle shells on the bank of the Tennessee River, unconscious of their value, he offered it to the man for a few cents. The latter was too honest to take advantage of the youth, but consenting to ascertain its value, he sent it to Philadelphia, for sale, and with the proceeds the orphan intends to obtain an education. The pearl is about three-eighths of an inch in diameter—weighs eighteen grains—and is without a flaw or defect. It is valued from \$500 to 1,000.

CHARLES T. TORREY. This gentleman is represented by those who have recently seen him as very feeble and fast failing, unable to do the least work.

A MILLERITE IN LIMBO. Elihu Ellis of this town, was committed to jail on the evening of the 25th ult., charged with stealing the horse and wagon of Joseph Converse in August last. Some peculiar circumstances served to fix suspicion upon Ellis at the time, and recently the horse and wagon have been found in Canada, where they were sold by him.

Four years ago, Ellis was a man of good estate, in a thriving business, and owned one of the best farms in this town, on which were excellent new buildings built by himself. He was an active member of one of our churches, in good standing. At the commencement of the Miller delusion, he was one of the first in the place to become infected with it. He soon began to neglect his business, and finally, as the time for the anticipated conflagration drew near, he sold his farm and other property, at a considerable sacrifice in its value, and squandered the proceeds for the promotion of the cause to which he had become wedded. When the time came and passed, within which, he and his associates undoubtedly believed, and had declared, if there was any truth in revelation, that this great event should occur, and it did not take place, it seemed to shake his faith, not in Millerism alone, but in revelation itself. This was a natural result of such a delusion, and one which it was often predicted would follow. He then became unsettled in his habits and pursuits, and the fact we have chronicled above, shows the change which had been wrought in the character of one who formerly stood so fair, through the pernicious influences of this strange delusion.

For our own part, we feel more charitable in our opinion of Ellis than many do. It is our opinion that the fanatical zeal of the delusion itself had disturbed the balance of his mind, and that when the conviction of its falsity was forced upon him, it was more than he could bear, and that a partial insanity was the result. Under the influence of that insanity, we believe he did the deed for which he is now held to answer to the laws. Whether this belief is well or ill founded, the case affords a solemn warning, which, if rightly appreciated, may not be lost, in its influence upon others.—*Mass. Spy.*

The National Intelligencer says that Col. Pickens, of the Choctaw Nation, is now in Washington, and will remain during the winter, as the representative of the people; that three Indian Nations are now represented there, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Pottawatomies; and hints that these Nations may be preparing to assume a higher rank, as members of the human family.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is to me a source of unalloyed satisfaction to meet the Representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled, as it will be to receive the aid of their combined wisdom in the administration of public affairs. In performing, for the first time, the duty imposed on me by the constitution, of giving to you information of the state of the Union, and recommending to your consideration such measures as in my judgment are necessary and expedient, I am happy that I can congratulate you on the continued prosperity of our country. Under the blessings of Divine Providence and the benign influence of our free institutions, it stands before the world a spectacle of national happiness.

With our unexampled advancement in all the elements of national greatness, the affection of the people is confirmed for the union of the States, and for the doctrines of popular liberty, which lie at the foundation of our government.

It becomes us, in humility, to make our devout acknowledgements to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the inestimable civil and religious blessings with which we are favored.

In calling the attention of Congress to our relations with foreign powers, I am gratified to be able to state, that, though with some of them there have existed since your last session serious causes of irritation and misunderstanding, yet no actual hostilities have taken place. Adopting the maxim in the conduct of our foreign affairs, to "ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong," it has been my anxious desire to preserve peace with all nations; but, at the same time, to be prepared to resist aggression, and to maintain all our just rights.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, "for annexation of Texas to the United States," my predecessor, on the third day of March, 1845, elected to submit the first and second sections of that resolution to the Republic of Texas, as an overture, on the part of the United States, for her admission as a State into our Union. This election I approved, and accordingly the charge d'affaires of the United States in Texas, under instructions of the 10th of March, 1845, presented these sections of the resolution for the acceptance of that Republic. The executive government, the Congress, and the people of Texas in convention, have successively complied with all the terms and conditions of the joint resolutions. A constitution of the government of the State of Texas, formed by a convention of deputies, is herewith laid before Congress. It is well known also, that the people of Texas at the polls have accepted the terms of annexation, and ratified the constitution.

I communicate to Congress the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our charge d'affaires in Texas; and also the correspondence of the latter with the authorities of Texas; together with the official documents transmitted by him to his own government.

The terms of annexation which were offered by the United States having been accepted by Texas, the public faith of both parties is solemnly pledged to the compact of their union. Nothing remains to consummate the event, but the passage of an act by Congress to admit the State of Texas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. Strong reasons exist why this should be done at an early period of the session. It will be observed that, by the constitution of Texas, the existing government is only continued temporarily till Congress can act; and that the third Monday of the present month is the day appointed for holding the first general election. On that day a governor, a lieutenant governor, and both branches of the legislature, will be chosen by the people.

The President of Texas is required, immediately after the receipt of official information that the new State has been admitted into our Union by Congress, to convene the legislature; and upon its meeting, the existing government will be superseded, and the State government organized. Questions deeply interesting to Texas, in common with the other States; the extension of our revenue laws and judicial system over the people and territory, as well as measures of a local character, will claim the early attention of Congress; and, therefore, upon every principle of republican government, she ought to be represented in that body without unnecessary delay. I cannot too earnestly recommend prompt action on this important subject.

As soon as the act to admit Texas as a State shall be passed, the Union of the two republics will be consummated by their own voluntary consent.

This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achievement. No arm of force has been raised to produce the result. The sword has had no part in the victory. We have not sought to extend our territorial possessions by conquest or our republican institutions over a reluctant people. It was the deliberate homage of each people to the great principle of our federative union.

If we consider the extent of territory involved in the annexation—its prospective influence on America—the means by which it has been accomplished, springing purely from the choice of the people themselves to share this blessing of our union,